British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1023 BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The news received last week by the way of Rio Janeiro, that Lord John Russel had accomplished the task of forming a Cabinet, is contradicted by subsequent accounts from France to the 2nd January. According to these the Whig leader had resigned the powers confided to him, and Sir Robert Peel having been called again to the head of affairs, re-organized, after a ministerial interregnum of nearly three weeks' duration, the Government as it before existed, with the exception of the following changes:—

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Secretary of the Colonies, *vice* Lord Stanley resigned.

Duke of Buccleugh, Lord President of the Council, *vice* Lord Wharncliffe, deceased.

Lord Haddington, Lord of the Privy Seal, *vice* the Duke of Buccleugh.

Lord Ellenborough, First Lord of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Haddington.

Parliament was to assemble on the 22nd January.

The French Chambers met on the 27th December. The speech delivered on the occasion by Louis Philippe is remarkable for its pacific tone and the stress it lays upon the *entente cordiale*. The following are extracts:—

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers pacific and friendly assurances. I am induced to hope that the policy which has maintained the general peace amidst so many storms will one day honor the memory of my reign.

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"I have reason to hope that the common action of France and England will bring about, on the banks of La Plata, the restoration of pacific, regular and commercial relations, which is the sole object of our endeavours."

According to accounts from Montevideo, Vasquez and other tools of the Anglo-French intervention were thrown into the greatest consternation by the appearance in that port of Frutos Rivera, who had come from Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of calling his rebel minions to an account. Mr. Ouseley, however, kindly stepped forward to the relief of his faithful servants, and Frutos was arrested on board the vessel in which he came—the Spanish brig *Fomento*—and conveyed to H. B. M.'s ship *Vernon*, from which, at his request, he was subsequently removed to the Spanish frigate *Perla*, under parole. The last time Frutos visited a British vessel of war, it was under far different circumstances. It was in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, after his defeat at India Muerta, when he was received by Commodore Purvis on board the *Alfred* with all the honors of a victorious ally. But *tempora mutantur*, or rather, there is no end to the inconsistencies of European policy in the River Plate.

PARANA BUBBLE.

The neutral gentry engaged in the illegal trade of the rivers of the Argentine Confederation will, ere this, have learned the fact, that the odious *alcabala* tax so often and so justly reprobated by the South American Patriots in their struggle for independence, has ever been preserved in the Province of Corrientes. For many years past its inhabitants have paid a nominal tax of 12½ per cent. on all goods introduced from the neighbouring Provinces, but in reality 20 per cent., the appraisement being according to the value there, and as an export duty 2¼ rials on each hide—other produce of the country in proportion. As soon as the convoy from Montevideo hove in sight it was decreed and became a law (twenty minutes suffered to discuss the matter and give an unanimous vote) that in future all goods introduced must pay 25 per cent. equal in fact to 40 per cent., and each hide exported 1½ rials silver. So that the expedition, as we had foretold, has turned out most ruinous to all the parties concerned. In fact, they went out for wool and are coming back shorn, and well they deserve it.

Since the triumph over Garibaldi at Salto, the forces of General Servando Gomez have been successfully employed in scouring the country of marauders, to the north of the Rio Negro. That English ruffian, Mundell, with his gang of 50 banditti was overtaken by Lieut. Col Vergara and driven into the river at the bar of the Guabiyú, where he was picked up by Garibaldi's vessels, leaving 130 horses in the hands of the pursuers.

We copy the following article from the *Gaceta* of the 26th inst. The circumstance to which it relates, will, we are certain, cause a painful surprise to many of our readers.

The Government has addressed to the Argentine Minister at London an official note under date 1st inst. to the effect; that it has received positive information that Mr. Francis Leeson Ball, H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation, in the Argentine Confederation, intended, in defiance of truth and good faith, to distort a fact relative to the mission of Mr. Ouseley, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary: that for that purpose Mr. Ball had essayed to enter into concert with the Rev. Barton Lodge to deceive H. M.'s Government so as to induce it to urge slanderous accusations against that of the Argentine Confederation: that it being the duty of this Government to give a flat contradiction to the foul calumnies of the Ministers of France and England contained in their ill advised declaration of blockade of the ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres on the 18th September, 1845, it had thought it expedient to ask for explanations on some of its points from the diplomatic Agents residing in Buenos Ayres: that on the same day on which it sent the note of the 23d September to Baron de Mareuil, Chargé d'Affaires of France, asking him for said explanations, it had addressed H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation, Mr. Ball, the note, of which a copy was enclosed; (1) that subsequently to said note having been received, after a lapse of one or two days, Mr. Ball had spoken with Baron de Mareuil, and had expressed to him the position in which he was placed, having to speak on facts which a superior of his, and under whose orders he was, had asserted to be true, and although he knew the falsity and inexactitude of those assertions, and he could say nothing to sustain them, his position was very violent: that he begged of Baron de Mareuil that he would excuse him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Government, and request in his name that he would consider his position as a subaltern, and how hazardous it would be in his circumstances to give any answer whatever; and that he would interpose so that he might be exonerated from replying: that the Argentine Government had immediately perceived that Mr. Ball was in a difficult situation, since, urged by his conscience to speak the truth he would be forced to contradict H. B. M.'s Minister to whom he was subject: that under this conviction, by order of H. E. the Governor the Minister of Foreign Affairs had told Baron de Mareuil to tranquillize Mr. Ball, and had authorized said Baron to receive from Mr. Ball the note in which information had been asked of him respecting the slanders stated by the British Minister Mr. Ouseley in the declaration of blockade: that it was so done, and the original note returned through the Baron de Mareuil with expressive thanks: that on taking the step of addressing that note to Mr. Ball, the Argentine Government had been induced thereto by a conversation which the latter had had with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in presence of Baron de Mareuil on the 21st September, 1845, at the time of delivering the official note which contained the declaration of blockade: that in that conversation Mr. Ball had expressed himself freely, censuring the proceedings of the British Minister Mr. Ouseley, and deploring the misfortunes which his unwise and unjustifiable conduct would entail: that Mr. Ball had been so explicit as to say that such should be his language not only to Mr. Ouseley but even to Lord Aberdeen himself, because he could not countenance without disparagement to his own dignity the falsehoods and impostures which had been invoked in the declaration of blockade: that his then going to Montevideo was solely because it was his duty to convey the Archive of the Legation: but that he was immediately sending to London all his baggage and furniture: that Mr. Ball in his apparent sincerity had added that he would ever speak justly with respect and esteem of the Argentine Government, and of H. E. the Governor against whom he had no complaint whatever: that he assured that for as long as he had lived in the country he had not experienced the least offence not even by word from any person whatever: that it would be his duty to say so in all parts, contradicting the gross slanders which were invented to involve the Confederation in disasters: that in regard to his friendly sentiments and the impressions under which he was about to take leave he referred to what Baron de Mareuil might say, with whom he had spoken many times and a great deal in confidence: that the Argentine Government had had opportunities, notwithstanding, of knowing the duplicity with which Mr. Ball had, in reference to this, proceeded, as soon as it was informed that he, in his correspondence with the Rev. Barton Lodge, had solicited him to write a letter to Mr. Ouseley on the subject of the note, declaring that said note had been shown to him by Mr. Ball, as a precaution in case the Argentine Government in addressing it to him should have had any deception or evil design in view, all with the intention of satisfying Mr. Ouseley and Lord Aberdeen, if it should be necessary, that he had received a note from the Argentine Government similar to that which had been addressed to Baron Mareuil, and that he had caused it to be withdrawn immediately as improper: that this was absolutely false: that Mr. Ball himself had seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 24th September, 1845, when he already had that note in his possession, and he had not said a single word about it, nor had there been any other step than the one mentioned with reference to Baron de Mareuil: that

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(1) This note is, *mutatis mutandis*, of the same tenor as that addressed to the Chargés d'Affaires of France, United States, Portugal and Bolivia, which has been already published in our journal.

it was highly important to clear up a fact so much disfigured, because so infamous a falsehood laid bare still more the plan of deception and calumny with which the so-called pacific mission had been carried on: and that, therefore, the Argentine Minister in London should proceed to make known to H. B. M's. Government, at a fitting opportunity, all the above mentioned particulars and circumstances, so that in case the fact should have been distorted by the statments either of Mr. Ball or Mr. Ouseley, it might thus duly appreciate such double dealing, as foreign to good faith as the reports which Mr. Ball might give in opposition to the acts of dignity and justice of the Argentine Government.

We have, therefore, another episode of duplicity and perfidy on the part of the British Agents implicated in the so styled pacification of Mr. Ouseley. A more shameful and unworthy act than that committed by Mr. Ball will scarcely be found, and to prove which we know that the Argentine Government has transmitted to its Minister in London authentic and unquestionable documents.

In reference to the expulsion of the turbulent British Consul Pritchard, Sir Robert Peel said in Parliament that "a great indignity had been committed." Here now is a just and fitting opportunity, as in many other similar cases which are frequently presented in the American States by British and French Agents, to denounce aloud and truly that barbarous indignities have been and are committed by those who most lustily proclaim honour, civilization and good faith.

Even the noble considerations which the Argentine Government has evinced towards Mr. Ball, and the moral principle of dependance and subordination which this Government has worthily respected, have not been sufficient to withhold the Secretary of the British Legation, and the private individual, from committing an act of hostility which is forbidden, and an action which is vile.

All Americans and all men of honour will perfectly appreciate this odious incident.

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.

A gratifying incident has taken place in the relations between Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation which will contribute to draw closer the bonds of perfect harmony and friendship which unite the two countries, and will exercise a favourable influence in the preservation and defence of the American principles and interests professed and sustained by the whole of tha States of America in opposition to all European conquest or agression.

The Government of Bolivia, seriously looking at the events which are now passing in the River Plate, their tendency and consequences, which affect the common security of all, has seen that it is called upon to assume a position different to that which it had hitherto held in the presence of the intervention of the Ministers and Squadrons of England and France in the River Plate, and of their forcible encroachments on the navigation of the inland rivers and inroads into the interior districts of America.

His Excellency the President of Bolivia and his Administration find that a Bolivian interest and right, inseparable from that of America, is compromised in the events, and they do not prepare to look on with indifference at the predominance of European force over the liberty of the American States. The recent orders which have been received and communicated to our government by the Hon. Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia in the Argentine Confederation, the worthy Colonel D. Manuel Rodriguez, are framed in this view, and we feel pleasure in communicating to the public the information which we have up to the present been able to obtain in reference to this satisfactory incident, reserving to ourselves the right of reverting to the subject and expatiate upon its important consepqences.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Bolivian Government made manifest to our Government, in a note dated 2nd inst., that in order to fulfil special instructions from his Government in reference to its friendly sympathies and good understanding with that of the Argentine Confederation, he hoped a day and hour for a conference would be appointed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs answered him in a note dated 9th inst., by order of His Excellency the Governor that he wonld have the pleasure of receiving the Hon. Chargé d'Aflaires on the 10th at eight o'clock p.m.

The conference took place on the most cordial and friendly terms. The Chargé d'Affaires stated that a Bolivian officer then present had been the bearer of new credentials which he had received from his Government in consequence of his having been previously recalled, of which circumstance he was ignorant because Señor Guilaire in his long voyage to Montevideo *via* Valparaiso had detained his correspondence, amongst which was his letter of recal, adding that said officer had orders to make him return from wherever he should meet him; but that all had been happily prevented because His Excellency the President General D. José Bollivian, in consequence of the communications he received in reference to the glorious combat at Vuelta de Obligado, and which had reached Bolivia in the beginning of January, had resolved that he should continue near the Argentine Government in the character of Charge d'Affaires, and had ordered him to manifest the American principles and sentiments which animate the Bolivian Government, and the deep sympathy which the magnanimous efforts of the Argentine Government have called forth against the unjust and inhuman Anglo-French intervention. The Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia also said that it was very gratifying to him that his Government should have selected him for the purpose of conveying these sentiments because he had ere now made known his patriotic principles. The Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia then made a noble and interesting manifestation of the American spirit which animates the President of Bolivia, the illustrious General D. José Ballivian, of the attachment which the Bolivian nation had ever evinced towards the Argentine Republic; and signified that it had been a matter of surprise that the Argentine Government so conspicuous for its justice, after those antecedents should not have invited the Government and Republic of Bolivia to declare themselves and take a part in events which so intimately affect the security and independence of all the States of the American Continent; that this had been the more wondered at since it was known in Bolivia, that the Argentine Minister in Chili had formally invited the Chargé d'Affaires of Perú there to form an alliance between Perú and the Confederation in order to resist the present or any other intervention of European States against the American Republics.

In his explanations the Chargé d'Affaires showed a sincere, friendly, respectful, and benevolent spirit towards our Government and towards His Excellency the Governor, General Rosas, mentioning with pleasure that amongst the various manifestations which had been addressed to him by his Government respecting his remaining in the Confederation, it was signified to him that he was pointed out as very proper to continue in the character of Chargé d'Affaires, because, as had been read in the *Nacional* of Montevideo, and in other periodicals of that city, he was strongly attacked for his noble conduct and patriotic sentiments.

Our Minister of Foreign Affairs answered the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia in expressive and benevolent terms making known to him that he would inform H. E. the Governor of the important explanations which he had just received: that H. E. would accept them with deep benevolence, and that he would inform him of H. E's. answer: that in respect of the non-invitation on the part of the Argentine Government a feeling of friendship and of justice towards that of Bolivia, and towards H. E. the President of the Bolivian Republic, and other circumstances worthy of special consideration, had determined the conduct of the Argentine Government: that he would feel pleasure in making them manifest, and that it would be undoubtedly advantageous to the relations of perfect amity between both Governments that the manifestation which the Chargé d'Affaires had then made verbally should be put in writing.

The Chargé d'Affaires offered to do so in a memorandum which he would present.

Our Minister of Foreign Affairs accepted the proposal and expressed to him that it would be pleasing to H. E. the Governor that he should so do, and have this grateful opportunity of proving to H. E. the President of Bolivia, General D. José Ballivian, and to the Bolivian Government the principles of the frank and friendly policy of the Argentine Government and of H. E. General Rosas towards the Bolivian Republic and its Government. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs added that in respect of what had been said by the Chargé d'Affaires in reference to the invitation of the Argentine Minister in Chili to the Chargé d'Affaires of Perú in the Chilian Republic, and orders that he should have to that effect received, he declared to him, in the name of the Government of the Confederation, that this was the first time that this came to his knowledge; that there were no such orders, and that it was not credible that the Argentine Minister, not having them as he had not, should have made such an invitation: that he had not written or communicated anything of the kind to the Argentine Government; and that it was also the first time that this incorrect information would reach H. E. the Governor. And our Minister of Foreign Affairs terminated this satisfactory and interesting official conference by giving the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, the worthy Colonel D. Manuel Rodriguez, just and honourable testimonies of benevolence, and of the distinguished consideration which the Argentine Government professess towards him, of which he had made himself so deserving by his wise and honourable conduct, and by his patriotic American sentiments.—(*Gaceta.*)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

MENDOZA.

We extract the following paragraphs from the late Annual Message of the Government of Mendoza to the Legislature of that Province.

"I cannot pass over in silence a new branch of industry which now calls the attention of our land owners and agriculturists, and which, although only the first essays have been made, has already become the hope of the Province.

"A worthy Mendozino, distinguished for his knowledge in natural science, as much as for his honourable services ever since the period of our political emancipation, had announced some years ago that our climate was one of the most favourable for rearing the mulberry tree, (morus multicaulis). Soon did the result of practice and the experiments made by several of our land owners justify the previous expectations of the theory. Since then a considerable part of our population is employed with admirable zeal in the cultivation of that plant, and in breeding and rearing the most valuable worm known; it being highly consoling and flattering to see at the present day, in spite of our want of machinery and other resources, some rich stuffs, the work of the instinctive industry of our countrymen. It will not be long ere speculators remove the difficulties which now exist in order that so important and valuable a branch of industry may begin to flourish and perfect itself amongst us. Well aware of the advantages which Mendoza may derive from this new article of produce, the Government has endeavoured to afford it the most efficient protection, which it will not cease to do in future by every means in its power. The Government fulfils the duty of recommending to your considerations the author of so useful an idea, which under the beneficent influence of peace, will be productive of the most beneficial results, and may even change perhaps our future prospects.

"The working of the mines which has already begun in our Province is no less important, and it is to be hoped that they will soon also form a valuable part of the riches of our territory."

The humanity-mongering system of the sham peace-makers exemplified.

The Oriental journal *Defensor* contains the following petition:—

To H. E. President Oribe.

May it please Y. E.

The petition of Alice McCadden,

Humbly sheweth:

That your petitioner's deceased husband was a British subject, as is likewise your petitioner: that we lived at La Teja, and that my husband having gone with one of his sons to look for some horses belonging to him, met in the vicinity of the Paso de la Paloma the ruthless Unitarian Flores, when the latter and his gang murdered him, without being restrained by the fact of his being a foreigner and a pacific resident, father of a numerous family of children. After this melancholy event in the sally that the ruthless Unitarian Flores made by the Cerro, your petitioner's house was completely sacked, and the doors torn down, leaving your petitioner in the greatest distress and bereavement, which induced her to apply to the British Consul at Montevideo in order that he should obtain redress for so many injuries inflicted by the ruthless Unitarians; and the aforementioned Consul returned your petitioner for answer: *that she should live as she could; that she should give her seven children out if she had not wherewith to maintain them; that she should attach herself to some household, and that when the war was over, he would speak of the matter.* In this state of helplessness in which your petitioner finds herself, fully convinced of the philanthropy of this Government, she has resolved to solicit it to grant her some relief, for though her husband served

in no corps of the army, she hopes nevertheless that Y. E. will extend to her that charity which Y. E. is so much accustomed to exercise towards the necessitous.

And your petitioner, &c.,

Alice McCadden.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Head Quarters, March 13, 1846.

Notwithstanding the preferent disbursements the Government has to attend to, let the petitioner be relieved in the manner resolved upon ; and to this effect let the memorial pass to the Finance Office.

By H. E. the President,

Berro.

Shabbiness of the Anglo-French blockade.

On the 6th inst., the Anglo-French launches captured in the mouth of the Antequera 8 unserviceable boats that were employed in bringing peaches from the Islands. These little craft are the most insignificant of our coasting vessels, and traffick in an article as harmless and of little consequence as it is grateful to the inhabitants, both native and foreign, of Buenos Ayres. The poor people engaged in this business, from which they barely derive a maintenance for their families, are chiefly foreigners. The Anglo-French have taken from them their little boats and their peaches, in the name of "pacification," "Oriental independence" and "humanity;" and satisfied with the glorious booty, have sent away in the smallest of the chalanas the victims of this proceeding. In the afternoon of the 6th and on the 7th inst. the British brig of war *Racer*, having alongside the seven little boats, displayed in the sight of Buenos Ayres one of the dazzling laurels of the "pacification" of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, who wage war even against peaches.—*Gaceta.*

Accounts from England to the 29th December state that the message of the President of the U.S. was not considered there to be as warlike as had been anticipated ; and that the funds had risen a little in consequence of the prospect of continued peace.

Papers from the U. S. have been received to the 20th January. The further discussion in the Senate of the resolutions offered upon the Oregon question had been postponed to the 10th February. The next intelligence from England, it was expected, would decide the tone of the debate.

The Sardinian brig of war Diano fired three salutes at sun rise, noon, and sunset on the 21st, in honour of the Queen of Sardinia's birth day. All the other foreign vessels of war in the harbour fired at mid-day with the Sardinian flag at the fore. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga fired another salute at sun set.

(COMMUNICATED.)

For the "British Packet."

Addressed to the U. S. sloop of war "Saratoga."

The flush of day had passed away, the sun not yet asleep,
Though the quiet of a summer eve lay brooding o'er the deep ;
The silvery glory of the moon, as yet was faint and far,
And through the fading crimson had not appeared a star.

A stately vessel we descry on the La Plata's saltless sea,
She seems to hasten towards us like an ocean bird set free ;
Her stripes and stars so bright and fair,
Most gracefully do wave in the Heaven's azure air.

She comes with bright and outspread wings, with steps that are not slow,
And the parted river wakes and sings before the sable prow,
The tiny billows rise and chafe against each swelling side,
Then fall and break on the shining wake that tracks the backward tide.

With eager voice each one inquires, whence does this stately vessel come ?
Does she seek some radiant foreign shore ? or is she steering home ?
And methinks a shout is heard, as if in joy and pride,
"We come," we come to rest awhile on the La Plata's glassy tide.

Our name is "Saratoga !" from Columbia's happy land !
Another hour on Neptune's element and we shall greet your strand ;
Through storms and clouds, through wind and calm, a thousand miles we come,
And our banner waves to tell you where is our much loved home.

But we soon must leave in sorrow this lovely southern shore,
And the ocean's heaving billows will once more around us roar ;
For we must go to greet again the land of the brave and free,
America ! Columbia ! oh! who would choose with ye ?

Hail ! "Saratoga !" we receive thee with an eager outstretched hand,
For we know that you have come from our northern sister land ;
All hail ! Columbia's sons, most welcome are you here,
And when you go to leave us, *friendship* shall drop a tear.

And may we all together meet again in a land of sun and bloom,
Where the fountains leap along through groves of deep perfume,
Where the nightingale her tuneful lay is murmuring soft and low,
And golden blossoms stoop to kiss the shining waves below.

Where 'mid bright rocks the pearl drop lies, the coral blushes red,
With shells that mock the rainbow's hues the heavenly beach is spread ;
And birds most beautiful and strange flit through the balmy air,
And silvery lakes reflect a sky *for ever* bright and fair.

C.

Buenos Ayres, March 18, 1846.

Advertisements.

T. C. HELSBY,
Daguerreotypist,

No. 121 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,

(Successor to Mr. Bennet,)

DESIRES to inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres that he is about to be absent for some time ; those therefore who may wish to have their Portaits taken by this process would do well to apply immediately.

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No. 116. He gives advice in his house from 7 till 8 a.m., and from I till half-past 2 p.m.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

3t.p. HUGH WHITE.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles ; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to sui purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been intro duced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction,* whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)

Glasgow, September 1, 1845

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

THOMAS WALLS, Witness.
JAMES MACRAE, Witness.

WANTED A JOURNEYMAN CURRIER. A good workman will find constant employment and liberal wages. Apply at the Leather Store 113 Calle de la Piedad, where may be had a good assortment of all descriptions of Leather at liberal prices.

THOS. WIRE & CO.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street

BUENOS AYRES
Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it isthe intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

John Trilla

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and begs most respectfully to inform them that he has now on hand a most superior stock of Wines and Spirits, also Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Bottled Porter, English and Scotch Ales, &c. &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Dinners &c. &c., prepared as usual on the shortest notice.

Coffee House de la Bien Venida,
Barraca Road, Feb. 18, 1846. f 18—4

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 21—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to N.E.*
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, from Colonia.
Sailed, During the night, French schooner of war late 9th July.

March 22.—*Wind N., at noon changed to N. E.*
Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, apparently for Colonia.

March 23.—*Wind N., at* 11 *a.m. changed to N. N. W.*
Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Ribot, from Montevideo 21st inst.
Passengers—50 Sardinians, 40 French, 5 English, 7 Argentines, 5 Spaniards, and 1 Bolivian. Total 108
During the night, French schooner of war late 9th July.

March 24.—*Wind E., fresh.*
No arrivals or sailings.

March 25.—*Wind N.N.W., at* 11 *a. m. changed to S., in the afternoon to E., fresh.*
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, for Montevideo.
French schooner of war late 9th July, apparently for Colonia.

March 26.—*Wind E., fresh.*
No arrivals or sailings.

March 27.—*Wind N.N.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 7.
Sardinian schooner Thalie, Basallo, from Rio Grande 4th inst.
Hamburg brig George Alois, Valentin, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

March 8.
Sardinian schooner brig Beneditta Maria, Piria, from Rio Grande 4th inst.
French barque Celestina, Le Couturier, from Rio Grande 5th inst.

March 9.
French brig of war Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet, from Buceo.

March 10.
Spanish schooner brig Procer, Millet, from Santo 2nd inst.
Brazilian schooner brig Dos Amigos, Fernandez, from Colonia 6th inst.
Brazilian corvette 2 de Julio, hence 7th inst.
Oriental schooner Alarma, from Maldonado, in ballast.

March 11.
American brig Chipola, McLenon, from Rio Grande 1st inst.
Sardinian schooner Adelaide, Didominico, from Puerto Alegre 24th February.
Danish brig Margarita, Jorjan, from Hamburg 18th December.
American barque Chancellor, Beauvais, from New York 8th January.
Brazilian polacre Virginia, Neves, from Rio Grande 7th inst.

March 12.
Swedish brig Hindoo, Isberg, from Cadiz 20th January.
French barque Coriolan, Lamand, from Bourdeaux, 3rd January.
Sardinian polacre Nina, Reposito, from Genoa 19th Decembe, Gibraltar 7th January.
Brazilian brig Orestes, Amancio, from Parnaguá 25th February.
French barque Diana, Andoire, from Santos 5th inst.
Oriental schooner Santa Elena, Dalory, from Colonia 9th inst.

March 13.
Hamburg brig Wilhelmina, Browjon, from Hamburg 18th December.
H. B. M. transport Paulinurus, from Deptford 11th December.
Bremen schooner brig Deldhin, Spill, from Bremen 14th December.
Sardinian polacre Trinidad, Sotero, from Rio Grande 11th inst.

March 14.
H. B. M. steam ship Alecto, Capt. Austen, from Corrientes 5th inst.

March 15.
British barque Chandos, Wighton, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with provisions for the British squadron.

March 16.
Sardinian schooner brig Sol, Mila, from St. Catherine's 8th inst.

March 17.
Danish brig Odin, Lecund, from Memel 10th December.
Brazilian brig of war Pabuna, from Santos 9th inst.

March 18.
Spanish schooner brig Fomento, Roldos, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst.

March 19.
British brig Rother, Jackson, from Cadiz 12th January.

March 20.
Danish barque Australia, J. H. Jacobson, Valparaiso 11th February.
Sardinian schooner brig Juramento, Valaro, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

Feb. 16.—British brig Ontario, from Patagonia 20 days, with guano, to order. This arrival reports the following vessels to have been lost in the late gale on the Patagonian coast:—

AT CAMARONES BAY.
Barque Edward, of Sutherland, Capt. Cuthbatson, crew 25.
Do. Exporter, of London, Capt. Northwood, crew 13.
Do. Integrity, of Liverpool, Capt. Hutchison, crew 14.
Do. Eagle, of Liverpool, Capt. Kerr, crew 8.

AT MALESPINA BAY.
Ship Mercy, of London, Capt. Norris, crew 14.
Barque Achilles,
Ship Minerva, of London.

AT ISLA DESEADA.
Ship Elizabeth.
Brig Jane Dickson.
Brig Catherine, of Whitehead.

AT PORT MELO.
American schooner Emma.
Brig Brilliant, of Liverpool.

Of the ship Mercy, the captain, mate, and 13 seamen were drowned. The crews of the other vessels were saved, and those of the first four in this list came passengers to Rio in the Ontario.

The gale commenced at 8 a. m. of the 3d January from the S.E. ¼ S., and raged furiously in an extent of 60 miles of coast from Camarones Bay to Isla Deseada. From the southward of this place there is no news yet; but as there were more than 200 sail there, great misfortunes are apprehended in case the gale has been felt with equal violence.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.
Jan. 29, British brig Alciope, from Montevideo 4th December.

AT HAMBURG.
Dec. 7, Hamburg barque Antoinette, Bahr, hence 27th September.

AT BOSTON.
About 10th January and New York the 18th, American barque Winipiac, Mitchell, hence 11th October.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

March 25.—A large launch belonging to the Melampus sailed this afternoon down the river.

March 26.—The launch which sailed yesterday returned this morning from the southward.

This day (28th inst.) completes the 182nd day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
UNITED STATES—Sloop of war Saratoga, 24 guns Captain Shubrick, bearing the flag of Commodore Lawrence Rousseau.
FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.
Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Ribot.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday........71
Sunday........75
Monday........78
Tuesday........72
Wednesday........74
Thursday........72
Friday........76

Advertisements.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entered the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of Ear Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

To Let,

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. Enquire at No. 3 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks. *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres*, and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the Hon. Wm. Brent, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, by the Rev. A. Fahey, THOMAS P. MCBLAIR, Esq., of the U. S. navy, to MARY C. WALSH, daughter of Robert Walsh, Esq., Consul General of the U. S. at Paris.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$ $	
Doubloons, Spanish	380 á 382	each
Do Patriot	378 á 379	do.
Plata, macuquina	19 á 20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22½ á 22¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22 á 22½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76 á	do. per cent
Exchange on England	2⅛d.	
Do. France	23 á 24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3 á 3½	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	3	do.
Do. United States	19 á 20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	44 á 45	per pesada.
Do. France	38 á 40	do.
Do. North America	36 á 38	do.
Do. Spain	without price	do
Do. salted	do.	do.
Do. Horse	20 á 22	do. each
Calf skins	37 á 40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	23 á 24	per dozen
Do. fine	33 á 34	do.
Deer skins	without price	do.
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutria skins	3	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	35 á 38	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	44 á 48	do.
Do. long	100 á 130	do.
Wool, common, washed	20 á 23	do
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15 á 35	do
Tallow, pure	without price	do.
Do. raw	15 á 16	do.
Do. with grease	without price	do.
Jerked beef	do.	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100 á 150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300 á 400	do.
Shin bones	without price	do.
Hide cuttings	8 á 10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	per lb.
Do. black	8 á 9	do.
Salted tongues	6 á 7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega.
Discount	1½ á 3	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 386 dollars. The lowest price 378 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.